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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/849,756	05/20/2004	Anthony C. Ross	80100.034US2	7358
30328	7590 01/12/2005		EXAM	INER
NU VASIVE, INC.			RAJGURU, UMAKANT K	
10065 OLD GROVE ROAD SAN DIEGO, CA 92131			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
	,		1711	
			DATE MAILED: 01/12/2005	

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)
Office Aiddien Commen	10/849,756	ROSS ET AL.
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit
	Umakant K. Rajguru	1711
The MAILING DATE of this communication Period for Reply	on appears on the cover sheet wit	th the correspondence address
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR F THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICAT - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 C after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communicati - If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	ION. CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a resion. s, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONT statute, cause the application to become ABA	eply be timely filed (30) days will be considered timely. THS from the mailing date of this communication. ANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
Status		
1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on		
	This action is non-final.	,
3) Since this application is in condition for all	_	ers, prosecution as to the merits is
closed in accordance with the practice ur	·	•
Disposition of Claims		
4)⊠ Claim(s) 1-20 is/are pending in the applic	ation.	
4a) Of the above claim(s) 1-15 is/are with	drawn from consideration.	
5) Claim(s) is/are allowed.	•	
6)⊠ Claim(s) <u>16-20</u> is/are rejected.	•	
7) Claim(s) is/are objected to.	•	
8) Claim(s) are subject to restriction	and/or election requirement.	
Application Papers		
9) The specification is objected to by the Exa	aminer.	
10) The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a)	accepted or b) objected to b	by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to		•
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the c	correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
11) The oath or declaration is objected to by t	•	
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119	•	
12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for fo a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:	•	119(a)-(d) or (f).
1. Certified copies of the priority docu		•
2. Certified copies of the priority docu	•	•
 Copies of the certified copies of the application from the International B 	•	received in this National Stage
* See the attached detailed Office action for	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	received.
Attachment(s)		. 11
1) X Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)	4) Intendous Si	ummary (PTO-413)
2) ☐ Notice of Neterlances Cited (F10-692) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PT0-94)/Mail Date
Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/S Paper No(s)/Mail Date		formal Patent Application (PTO-152)

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1. Restriction to one of the following inventions is required under 35 U.S.C. 121:

Claims 1-15, drawn to a composition, classified in class 524, subclass
 440.

II. Claims 16-20, drawn to a method, classified in class 430, subclass 207.

The inventions are distinct, each from the other because:

Inventions I and II are related as product and process of use. The inventions can be shown to be distinct if either or both of the following can be shown: (1) the process for using the product as claimed can be practiced with another materially different product or (2) the product as claimed can be used in a materially different process of using that product (MPEP § 806.05(h)). In the instant case the process as claimed can be practiced with another materially different product such as a hydrogel.

Because these inventions are distinct for the reasons given above and have acquired a separate status in the art as shown by their different classification, restriction for examination purposes as indicated is proper.

Because these inventions are distinct for the reasons given above and have acquired a separate status in the art because of their recognized divergent subject matter, restriction for examination purposes as indicated is proper.

2. During a telephone conversation with Attorney Jonathan Spangler on December 08, 2004 a provisional election was made without traverse to prosecute the invention of II, claims 16-20. Applicant in replying to this Office action must make affirmation of this election. Claims 1-15 are withdrawn from further consideration by the examiner, 37 CFR 1.142(b), as being drawn to a non-elected invention.

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Applicant is reminded that upon the cancellation of claims to a non-elected invention, the inventorship must be amended in compliance with 37 CFR 1.48(b) if one or more of the currently named inventors is no longer an inventor of at least one claim remaining in the application. Any amendment of inventorship must be accompanied by a request under 37 CFR 1.48(b) and by the fee required under 37 CFR 1.17(i).

- 3. Claims 16-20 are presented for examination.
- 4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:
 - (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

5. Claims 16, 19 & 20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Mannschedel (US 6126446) in view of Shoher et al (US 5272184).

Mannschedel discloses composition for filling tooth root canals comprising an isoprene-based powder and a sealer (abstract). The powder is transpolyisoprene,

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gutta-percha, balata or mixture thereof (col. 2, lines 3-9). The sealer is used at 50% by wt. of composition (col. 3, line 10-16). Some additives such as fillers, x-ray contact agents, dyes, and titanium dioxide may be included (col. 3, lines 11-16). In the method of preparation (col. 3, lines 40-46), the additives are incorporated during or after comminution of isoprene-based material. This means that the additive/s is/are dispersed into the polymer matrix. The composition can be applied with a syringe (col. 3, line 56).

Mannschedel does not mention particles of titanium, or gold and also titanium whiskers.

Shoher discloses a metal composite for filling a dental cavity. The composite comprises particles of high-fusing-temp metal, particles of low-fusing-temp metal and a binder substantially of wax (col. 2, lines 61-68). Gold particles are preferably added (col. 4, lines 8-109; 19-21). Average particle size of metals is 2-20 microns (col. 4, lines 26-27). Metals from fourth group of elements of the periodic table are also suitable (col. 4, lines 7-8). Titanium metal is one element in that group.

Therefore it would have been obvious to use in the composition of Mannschedel, titanium or gold particles (taught by Shoher) because these are called noble metals due to their non-reactive character thereby providing a composition, which is safe for using in human body for considerably longer periods than other metals or non-metals.

6. Claims 17 and 18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Mannschedel (US 6126446) in view of Shoher et al (US 5272184) as applied to claim 16 above, and further in view of Kosegaki et al (US 4569736).

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Combination of Mannschedel and Shoher does not mention sterilization of composition.

Kosegaki discloses polyolefin composition (for medical instruments), which has been sterilized with gamma irradiation.

It would have therefore been obvious to sterilize the composition of Mannschedel in order to render it free from bacteria so that it can be used for root canals without any problem/s later due to infection/s.

7. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Umakant K Rajguru whose telephone number is 571-272-1077. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday thru Friday from 9:30 AM to 6:00 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, James J. Seidleck can be reached on 571-272-9306. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

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James J. Seidleck Supervisory Patent Examinor Technology Center 1700